FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor-voluntary corresponding from any quarter of the world—if used that nears, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used the Riberally poid for. Solicity Forsion Correspond-tors are varioularly requested to seal all let-THE ARE VARYIOULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETNO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do
not return those rejected.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

IDVERTISEMENTS renewed ever day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Ter Crown Dra-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Equestrian Perform-

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE SYREN.

BURTON'S, Chambers street-Upper Ten and Lower

BATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Wanlock

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Wards Among METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Tuz Finisher

AMBRICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Adele—As Lier as

WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway

CASTLE GARDEN-EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE. New York, Thursday, November 23, 1854.

By the arrival o' the screw steamship Canadian,

at Fertland, Me., we have three days later intellisiege of rebestopol still "drags its slow length along," and although efforts are made to missipate a result by vivid descriptions of the des-perate extremities to which its garrison is reduced,

and even by rumors of its fall, these accounts seen to produce no corresponding effects on the English
makets, their influence being rather unfavorable
than otherwise.
There is nothing, in fact, in the present advices, made up as they are from the complement of the

we have already laid before our readers, which in seafes that the place may not still hold out until it relieved. The highly colored speculations of newspaper correspondents, and the mendacious sintements of fabricated despatches, weigh but lit-the against the fact that neither on the land side nor on that of the sea have the besiegers as yet been shie to penetrate within the line of the defences. Thus far, t en, the anticipations formed from the tremendous resources combined for the reduc

tion of the fortress have been set at naught. It was on the prompt results expected to be achieved from heir upp ecedented magnitude that the calcula ions waich led to the expedition were founded Should these hopes be disappointed, and any con-siderable time be wasted before the place, a skilful by planned attack by a sufficiently powerful Russian ree, supp sing that their reserves can be brought up in time for the purpose, may at any moment dees the grand object of the ex redition, and oblige the besiegers to assume the defensive.

The history of siege operations justifies " in doubting whether, in spite of the enormous to offer any exception to their ge . . .) results. V.

lenciennes, in 1793 sustained a siege of forty-five days, with only 175 cannon. Dantzic, in: 1813, held for 108 days, with 500 cannon, and then only yielded through the pressure of famine. Cuidad Rodrigo was defended by only 86 guns, and jet held out for twents one days. The Russians have at Se bas opol 1,500 cannon, and these are mostly all o' large callure. W at probability is there, therefore, in speculating on the proximate surrender of the garrison, buoy dup as they are by the hope of be ing speedily relieved ?

Is must be remembered, too, that the allies are only provisioned for six weeks, and that notwithstending the alleged friendly disposition of the Tar-English officers of their starty fare show that this statement must either be false, or that the friendly melings of the natives are controlled by their apprehensions of the doubtful nature of the contest. If, therefore, the place can only hold out for a few weeks longer-and at present we see no reason why it should not—the Crimean expedition

may possibly end in a total failure.

These are, of course, mere speculations, but they menne something of force from the protracted redetence which the fortress has already made, in commanders of the expedition of its reduction in three or four days. It would be curious if the "timid counsels," so injudiciously alluded to in the Prench Emperor's letter to Madame St. Arnaud. should, after all, tuen out to have been suggested be correct views.

The statements mad : in these advices of the provility of an immediate supture between the Czar and his two powerful German neighbors probably only represent the surface of things. We shall be-lieve in the fact when we see a Bussian army advancing into Gallicia. As to Prussia, she has too much to gain by remaining neutral to hazard her interests by provoking hostilities with the Czar.

From Asia we have rumors of a victory having been gained over Schamyl by one of the Russian There is no other foreign news of interest. The

fact of the Frenca Smoeror having made the amende Amorab e to Mr. Soulé is confirmed.

The foreign news received via Portland did not temspire in time yesterday to have any bearing Fiour was in moderate demand for domestic use and shipment to the British pro vinces, and at unchanged prices. A curgo of Gene see white wheat sold at \$2 35 per bushel. Indian corn continued active, with sales for export at 99c. a 91c. for Western sound mixed. Pork closed dell. and ness was not saleable, in large lots, without some concessions on the part of holders. About 2,000 bales of cotton were sold, showing a decline dace the commercement of the week of about one eighth of a cent per lb. The foreign news produced no effect upon the cotton market, and was not exposted to. Quotations are mainly influenced by the ney market. Some six or seven cetton ladeu vessels are said to be on the way, chiefly from New Orleans, for this port, one of which has a cargo of 1,700 bales, a part of which had been sold to acrive. It is stated that sterling bills draws against cotton will soon be more pleaty in this market. It is reperted that one large bill house has £60,000, or out \$300,000, on its way by mail from New Or

Kingdom of Bavaria, for the mu usl extradition of legitives from justice in certain cases, was duly rasided on the 1st instant, at London, and has just been made public by proclamation by the Pro-

Robert W. Johnson has been re elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of

The Grand Jury having brought in a bill of it dictment for manelaughter against John B. Holmes for the killing of officer Gourley of the First Ward police, by stabbing him in that filing with a disk ande, while the donner attempted to make Hames prisoner, the comment for the prisoner

oved t'at he he a'm'tied to hall, and begged that the Court would fix to mount o' ball requisite. Judge Beebe dec ded, o an examination of the papers, trathe wond had Homes to ball in the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Author y J. Bleecker became the prisoner's bon isman to be above amount,

and he was set a: Therty. The sataly elected P otest in piscopal Provial Eimos of this - ar, Horatio orter, D. D., of any, an cal consecrate a ording to the hat church yester ley at Trinity. There was a great crowd of b shop, priests, laymen and la iirs. The Committee of Arrangement, as usual, made no arrangem n's for resorters, and they were chilg d to uffer many inconv niences in consequence. he committe p obably considered that every reason tall interested in the consecration was in t e huran. A twithstanding th a piece of churkehnes our reporter have g ven a detailed ac count of the c remoni , and a verbatim report of the sermon of the R gh. R.v. Lord Bishop of Mon-

A frightful rai road accident occurred yesterday sorning on the Hartem and New Haven track, near Fifty-eighth street, by which twenty people were badly injured, p rhaps one or two a ally. It appears a freight train 1 ad stopped upon the track at this place an negeced to send the signal lights back, to warn the after trains of their danger. Carelesaness in such cases as this canno be too severely punished. It is m raculou that a collision men as this d d not resu t more seriously.

Mr. Comptroller Flagg has carried the standard of retrenchment into the Board of Education, and has advised the Commissioners to return to that Board their estimate for supplies, on the ground that several items are objectionable, and that there appears in a single year an increase of more than

92 per cent. The Board of Councilmen resumed their Novem ber session last evening, and proceeded, by previons arrangement, into the third reading of bills. Accordingly about eighty reports received a final reading, and were adopted. No other business of any importance was transacted, the third reading of bills consuming almost the entire time of

The thirty thi da nive sary of the Hebre . Bane volent Society was celebrate i last evening by a grand banquet in the Carnese Assembly Rooms, Broadway. Over two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The churman of he dining committee announced 'hat nearly \$4,00) were col lected during the evening towards the support of the society. Our report will be found in another

In the Kings County Court of Bassions yesterday, the trial of Daniel McDonald, for manslaug ster, causing the death of his wife, was commenced and concluded. A verdist in the case will probably be rendered this morning.

Last night, between ten aud eleven o'clock, s

fire broke out in the drug mills of E. De Scorii us & Co., Nos. 53 and 55 P.ince street. The fire was extinguished in about two hours. The loss will b probably several thousand dollars.

We publish in another comma a letter fron the Bishop of Hartford, giving what he terms a "true and full statement of the facte" relating to the interment of Father Brady, which recently created so much excitement in that community.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, on the Know Nothings-The Real Merits of the Question. We spread before our readers this morning. in all its amplitude, the elab rat , spirited and exterminating manife to of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, agains: the Know No bings. At this time, when the principles and b ects of this new, mysterious and powerful p litical organi zation are the theme of universal discussion, this Virginia manifesto will na urally commend itself to the special attention of all classes of our readers.

Mr. Wise has made this onslaught upon the Know Nothings in behalf of the administration and the democratic party, and especially of the democratic party of Virginia. Acknowledged as their most active and energetic eader, his letter may be regarded as the platform of the Virginia democracy in reference to the principles and purposes of the Know Nothings. It may also be regarded as the platform of the administration, from the hearty commendation which it has rece ved nom the Cabinet organ at Washington. In this light, it is a document of no ordinary importance. It foreshadow., to a great ex ent, the reconstruc tion of parties for the great campaign of 1856a campaign which will, most probably, give shape and direction to the poley of the gene.ai government her twenty years to come.

We have read this manifesto of Mr. Wise, and we are clearly of the opinion that be does not come within gun-shot of the real merits of the subject. His examination of the case is narrow and contracted. He does not touch upon the broad and comprehensive bearings into the past and into the future of this new, extraordinary and terrible party of the Koow Nothings. He assumes their principles from conjecture, starts up constitutional technicalities, and tears them to pieces with the sk ll of a county-court lawyer. Believing the organization of the Know Nothings to be mischievous, their principles to be unconstitutional and intolerant, and their purposes an indiscriminate proscription of foreigners by birth and Cathelies in religion, Mr. Wise is opposed to this new order of na tives, "with all his mind and all his might. notwithstanding toat he himself is "a Virginian, intus et in cute a Virginian," descend ed from Virginians, through the respectable period of two hundred years. And this is the gist of his argument.

We can inform Mr. Wise that the purposes of the Know Nothings are not summed up in an indiscriminate proscription of Catholics and foreigners born, and that the cases which have brought about this spontaneous and most remarkable uprising of this secret party are not limited to American prejudices against the Catholic religion, nor to foreign influences in our elections, nor to a spirit of hostility against adopted citizens in office. We may trace this sudden, spontaneous and extensive organization of the Know Nothings to the utter demoralization, corruption and dissolution of the old political parties of the day, and to a universal spirit of disgust among the people against being any longer badgered and bartered away among the u principled and buckstering politicians, whig and democratic. that have been leading their cre in oas follow-

ers by the n se for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Wise lives in the county of Accomac, in which, some years ago, he boasted, like one of the old colonial governors, that there was not a solitary newspaper. But for all that, outside of Ascomic, railroads and telegraphs, and the independent ne a spaper press, have been doing w. n.: rs, in the general diffusion of political facts and information among the people. During the first part of the despotic reign of Martin Van Buren, the organ and the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington with a regency at Richmond, New York, Albany and other places, managed the democracy and the elections pretty much their own way. And the whiz party, to a great extent, was under the same slavish discipline That day is gone, and gone forever. Party trammets nave given way to individual inde-

pendence, and party lines, as they have ex-

isted, no longer exist. The whig party was finally demolished in the campaign of 1852; and Pierce and his Cabinet spoils coalition have just as effectively brok n up, root and branch, the unity, the power and the prestige of the democratic party. Reckless spoilsmen and b'ustering patriots and dirty cancuses, and unscrupulous political bargaining and selling. have done the work for both the old parties. They are powerless—they are defunct. Their fragments which remain can never e ! rought again into cohesion. The old parties of the last twenty-five years are done away with; there is a wide opening for a new party, upon new principles, and for a new pol cy: and the Know Nothings have quietly organized and spontaneously stepped in to fill up the chasm.

Nor are we much alarmed for the consequences. We do not share in the up prehensions of Mr. Wise. We do not believe that the Know Nothings intend to wage a war o extermination against our Roman Catholic adopted fello #citizens. We do not im-gine that this secret order intend to overturn the constitution of the United States. On the other hand, it is manifest from their action in our late Ne . York elections, and, still more strikingly, in the r cent Massachusetts election, that the Know Nothings are practically operating to uphold the coastitution and the Union against the seditious machinations of W. H Seward and his Northern eague of anti-slavery agitators. The Know Nothings, upon this issue, have literally stepped into the breach between the North and South n defence of the constitution and the laws.

Nor is this new party purely of Northera origin. It is of spontaneous growth North and South, springing up mysteriously everywhere, adapting itself to every locality, and everywhere powerful. The native American experiment of ten years ago was a violent short-lived, sporadic affair. There were mobs assassinations, and conflagrations; but the thing was overdone; and with the election of Mayor Harper, of New York, the political achievements of that native American party ended. There was a reaction, and a reaction so great that General Scott in 1852, made a clean retraction of his native American principles of 1841. This proves conclusively that this new American party has been created since the last Presidential election, and is the offspring of the dissolution of the whig party in '52, and the destruction of the democratic party in '53-'54, through the demoralizing

spoils policy of the administration. From the waste and loose materials, then, of the two old defunct political parties, the Know Nothings, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, have sprung into life full grown and full armed. Such appointments as Soulé, the filibustering French refugee, to Spain, and Belmont, the Jewish agent of the Rotbschilds, to the Hague; and such things as the impudent church mission of the Pope's Nuncio, Bedini, to this country, have, it is true, given zest and spirit to the Know Nothing movement; but they are not the origin of this dreadful party. As well might we say that the interference, some years ago, (under the influences of Seward,) of Archbishop Hughes in the affairs of our common schools, gave birth to this widespread order of the Know Nothings. No. The mission of Bedini, and the movements of the Catholic hierarchy to obtain the monopoly of their church property in the United States in the hands of the bishops, have given a powerful impetus to the Know Nothings; but their origin as a great party begins with the dissolution of the old whig and democratic parties.

It is very natural that the native American republican sentiment of the whole country hould rise in opposition to the creation of a oreign landed aristocracy in these States. That the absorption of the Catholic church property absolutely, in fee simple, by the bishops, would result in such an aristocracy, is very likely. The idea is consistent with the proverbial weak ness of human nature. But the spirited oppo sition of the Catholic laity to this project, at Buffalo, and in the late exciting case at Hart-Catholics of the United States are republicans and Americans at beart, in spite of the Pope, his Nuncio, and his Bishops. We see s mething of this aristocratic tendency of our Catholio prelates in the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Hence their communicants are comparatively small: while. throughout the Union the Methodists and Baptists, whose church governments are thoroughly republican and American, are counted by millions. In view of this predominant American spirit, shared in by Catholics and Protestants, depend upon it a perseverance on the part of the Catholic bishops in his country to secure the exclusive possession of their church property, will result in a rupture which they can never repair. The Catholic hierarchy should allow a broad margin beween republicanism in Mexico and democracy in these United States.

It is against the spolls-secking Catholic hierarchy and their Baltimore and New York Councils, that the religion - hostility of the Know Nothings is directed. It is against the corrupt political hucksters who taffic in the votes of ignorant foreigners, newly invested with the honors of citizenship, that the Know Nothings are operating as a league of the native born. We have no fears that repectable adopted citizens, or Catholics, identiying themselves with the people, the instituions and the interests of this country and its laws, are to be hunted down and exterminated by the Know Nothings.

In a political view we recognise in this Know Nothing movement something of positive and mmediate good to the country. We recognise it in the practical overthrow of the Seward disunion alliance of the North, and of the imbecile spoils coalition at Washington. It breaks up the plan of a Northern anti-slavery crusade against the South; it demolishes the despotism of those disgusting democratic Baltimore conventions; it removes the rubbish and clearthe track for a new order of things in 1856. Mr. Wise may think differently. His opinions and those of the Cabinet organ at Washington and of Horace Greel y, seem to be the same that the Know Nothings are a detestable party, and that their projects are full of mischief to Seward and his allies, and to the administration and its spoilsmen. So be it. Read the manifesto of Mr. Wise. It presents us, in con nection with the Cabinet and Seward organs, a new political conjunction. The Virginia democracy, the administration, and the Seward alliance. Singular coalition. Curious state of things.

A MODERATE CORRESPONDENCE .- We are in formed by a Washington correspondent of one Correspondence? is progressing between Mr.

Marcy and the representative of the British government, touching the bombardment of Grey
Williamsburg City News.

Brighted Wills in Even street, was burglariously entered, and robbed of goods valued at about \$1,000. of our Baltimore exchanges, that a ' moderate

is subsiding, and Marcy is becoming moderate What is the drift of this " moderate correspondence ?" Who knows?

The Crusade Against Russis-Prospect of or Thirty Years War.

That we are entering upon one of those vio-lent periodical threes which in the political as well as the geological progress of the world disturb or destroy all its previously existing relations, and impart a new aspect to its constituent elements, seems to be the instinctive conviction of every one who has made politics a study. There are but few, even amongst those whose hopes or whose fears lead them to attach an exaggerated importance to the fall of Sebastopol who are not impressed with the belief that that event, should it take place, will form but one of the lesser incidents in the long chain of chronological facts which are destined to mark the desolating epoch which will be covered by the Russian war. Fewer still believe that in the event of its protraction for any considerable period the present political and social condition of the nations of the world (for in its wide-spread effects all countries will be more or less drawn within its influence,) will offer the some structural aspect that it does now. The political rise of some and the decline of others will probably date from its annals, shilst the destinies of races will probably absorb into two or three distinct elements the power that is now parcelled out amongst numerous divisions of the human family. In a social and religious point of view, too. the era upon which we are entering, may be pregnant with the most important influences upon the wellbeing and happiness of mankind. Should the fortunes of war prove favorable to the Russian rms, the tide of Christianity and civilization will in all probability be borne eastward, whilst in the Western hemisphere the feeble resistance of the Spaniard must yield before the persevering and resistless energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. The results here foreshadowed, although they

may startle by their magnitude, are not so improbable as they may at first sight seem. However it may suit the journals of the coalition to lay the blame of the present war to the account of the Czar, it must not be forgotten that the course pursued by him is only in accordance with the traditional policy of the court of Russia-a policy which has within the last two centuries largely expanded the limits of its already vast territories, nearly doubled its population, and given it a predominance in European affairs of which it will now be impossible to deprive it. It is, therefore, not, as is asserted, a mere war of conquest and aggrandizement, suggested by the ambition or pr de of an individual prince, but a war resulting from settled principles of political action, in which the religious element, as regards the Czar himself, is perhaps made to play a more prominent part than sincerity warrants. Were the world satisfied that its objects could be traced merely to the first-mentioned motives, less alarm would be felt with regard to the prospect of its lengthened continuance. The will of one man, however despotic his power, could not long blind a nation to the folly of sacrificing its interests to his cupidity. It is the consciousness that in this instance the interests of the nation go with those of the sovereign, and that the Russian people have a traditional faith in their mission of religious propagandism, that induces the conviction that we are entering upon one of the most sanguinary and protracted struggles that the world has as yet witnessed. As the thirty years' war arose from the natural result of the reactionary tendency called forth on the part of the Roman Catholics by the Reformation, so the present may be looked upon as a reactionary effort on the part of the Greek church to regain the empire which it lost through the vices and supineness of its Byzantine rulers. It may also be regarded as the final struggle of the infant but giant st-ength of upon her expansion by that whimsical offspring of Henry the Fourth's brain—the European equilibrium; the on which has been to perpetuate thus far firkia intolerance and misrule.

Viewed in either of these lights, it is evident that the heaviest sacrifices will be cheerfully made by the Russians to carry out the views of their sovereign, and their own notions of their destiny as a people. Haif a century of s tained warfare, and even of frequent reverses, would hardly quench the fanatical confidence which they entertain in the success of their supposed mission. The loss of Sebastopol, the destruction of Cronstadt, and, in fact, of all their important ports in the Euxine and Baltic, would be only regarded by them as paltry sacrifices for the attainment of so great an end. They know that no nation ever advanced rapidly in the path of glory and conquest without meeting with almost as rapid a decline, and they have gained too much by the assute, steady and cautious policy of their rulers not to feel confidence in the ultimate results of a war which, though it may be inaugurated with a few disasters, will crown with its triumphs that nation which has the greatest power of endurance. The race in this case will be with the strong, and not with the

Under these circumstances, we confess that we do not see what remains for us to do but to sit down and calmly speculate upon the influence which another thirty, or perhaps fifty, years' war may have upon our commercial and political prospects, and occupy ourselves with the opportunities which it will open up to us of profiting by the splendid chances that lie before us. We have no longer any political obstacles to apprehend; our rivals have too much on their hands to dream of interfering with us. In accomplishing their own destine the Russians will work out ours.

CONTRACTS FOR PAVING-INFORMATION WANT-ED .- We notice that the Board of Councilmen have concurred in directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals for paving Chatham street, Bowery, and Fourth avenue. A similar resolution passed the other Board some time since; but there, as among the Councilmen, the whole affair was kept remarkably quiet, and no publicity that could be avoided was given to the matter. We learn that a very pretty job may be concealed under this inoffensive resolution: a job involving several hundreds of thousands, and well worth the while of the Corporation to carry it out at some trouble to themselves. Let us bear something of the matter. Gentlemen of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, tell us what you know short paving Chatham street and the Bowery.

town. The eschusiasm of that mighty victory | THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAHP.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1854 The loss by the destruction of Placide's "Varieties

is estimated at over ninety thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of seven thousand five dellars only, in the Sun Mutual Company.

Later Dates from Texas. THE PACIFIC RAILEGAD CONTRACT-EXTENSIVE

The steamship Mexico arrived here to-day, bringing dates from (alveston, Texas, to the 18th inst. denosited by Messrs. Walker and King are insufficient to secure the Pacific Failroad contract.

Extensive white frosts had occurred throughout the country.

Arrest of an Incendiary.

OGDINGBURG, Nov. 22, 1864.
This morning, about four o'clock, one of our citizens, and for many years a resident here, was caught in the act of firing a building by E. W. Benedict, a hatter of this place, who was a self-constituted watch. The pubare to look for nearly all the fires that have rapidly swept over our vi flage for several years past, all happening ed the gentleman to set the building on fire, while he stood secretly looking on, and when he fled he followed and caught, struggled with and overcame him. It was a sharp tight, but the incendiary was overpowered and is now in confinement.

Collision on Lake Erle. LOSS OF THE ECHOONER GRAND TURK, LOADED WITH RAILROAD IRON. BUFFALO, Nov. 22, 1854.

The new schooner Grand Turk, loaded with railroad iron, was run into on Saturday last, by an unknown vessel, on Lak: Erie. She sunk almost instantly after the collision, and will be a total loss. Her helmsman was killed. She was insured for \$12,000.

Election of a United States Senator.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1854. Robert W. Johnson, democrat, has been unanimously elected United States Senator from Arkansas by the Arkansas Legislature.

Departure of the Steamship America. The steamship America sailed at noon to-day, with

forty-five passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-three for Halifax. She takes out with her \$564,227 in American gold, ten hundred and fifty pounds sterling in English From Philadelphia.

BEAVY FAILURE- FITTING OUT OF THE JAMESTOWN PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1854. An extensive iron manufacturing concern has failed

Its liabilities are stated at \$800,000, and its assets at \$1,500,000. The United States ship Jamestown is now being fitted out at the Navy Yard here for a year's cruise.

The Weather. HEAVY PALL OF SNOW AT THE EAST.

BANGOR, Nov. 22, 1854 We have had a moderate fall of snow here all the af-

ternoon and evening; and at this time, (10 o'clock, P. M.,) the storm is increasing. There is, as yet, no ice in the river, and navigation is good. Since the recent heavy rains, the mills have turned out a large quantity of lumber, and there are several vessels taking in cargoes for the west and south. Vessels are in great de mand, and are unusually scarce. SNOW AND SLEIGHING AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, Nov. 22, 1854. We were visited here this morning with quite a smart snow storm, and the snow having fallen to the depth of about four inches, has made sleighing pretty fair.

Death of Thomas P. Cope. BALTIMORE, Nov. 22, 1854 Thomas P. Cope died at his residence here to-day, aged eighty-seven years. He was the originator of Cope's line of Liverpool packets, and for half a century occupied high positions in this city.

Departure of the Empire City. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1854.22 The steamship Empire City sailed from here to-day, for New York, via Havana.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1854.

Money is tight to-day, and stocks are heavy. We quote Reading at 33%; Morris Canal at 10%; Long Island Railroad at 11%; Fennsylvania 5's at 79; Panama Railroad at 40%.

at 40%.

New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1854.

Gur cotton sales for the last two days have amounted to 13,000 tales. Middling is quoted at 3½c. a 8½c..

Mess perk is selling at \$2250. Flour is 85 40 per bil.

New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1854.

Cotton is unchanged. The sales to-day (Wednesday) reached 6,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 9½c.; mess pork, \$25; Eio coffee, 3,500 bags sold at 9½c. a 9½c. The stock in port is 29,000 bags.

Moshie, Nov. 29, 1854.

Our cotton market is active. Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Middling we quote at 8½c.

Buffallo, Nov. 22—11 A. M.

Business on change this morning is very quiet and

Middling we quote at 8%c.

Business on change this morning is very quiet and dealers are waiting for the steamer's news. Flour.—in flour there is a fair inquiry from the city and the interior. Sales 500 bbls. at \$7 87% for choice flinck flook, \$8 25 for Upper Lake; \$8 75 for choice flinck flook, \$6 25 for Upper Lake; \$8 75 for choice flincing, and \$9 50 for extra fillinois. There have been to transactions in Michigatone as yet. The receipts of the former continue good, while the latter are hight. The prices asking are the same as yesterday. Onts and Barley.—There has been no inquiry for oats and barley as yet. Rye.—In rye there are sales of 3,000 bushels, to arrive, at \$1 15. Whiskey.—Whiskey is nominally lee, for corn to New York. Receipts this morning.—Flour, 1,514 bbls.; wheat, 72,942 bushels; corn, 29,500 bushels; oats, 23,567 bushels.

eent of the English opera company at the Broadway thea-tre. The troupe depart for Boston, where they sing at the new theatre. Undoubtedly the many admirers of Miss Fyne will fill the Broadway to-night. The "Crown Diamonds" is played. Miss Julia Dean's benefit and last appearance for so

months in this city will take place at the Metropolit. n theatre next Saturday evening. Miss Dean is one of the best American actresses, and deserves well of her cou tomen. We are not informed as to the play selected for her benefit, but if all her friends turn out on the occasion even the Metropolitan will be found insufficient to accommodate them.

was a small but elegant theatre, owned by a number of wealthy merchants of New Orleans. It was erected about three years ago, and has since been managed by Mr. Thomas Placide, well known as one of the Old Park actors. The regular season had not commenced, but the opening for pantomime was announced thus:-

opening for pantomime was announced thus:—

Flactic's Varieties.—The Varieties theatre will open on Saturday evening, Nov. 18, with the wonderful Ravel family. Mile. Yrea Mathias, the celebrated Russian dangeure, will appear in two of her best dances. The performances will communee with the amusing piece called the "Soldier for lave".—Johard, Francois Ravel. The entirely new pantomim of "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," will be brought out with splendid scenery and appointments, and Francois Ravel as Babilies. The whole strength of the company will appear, including Messre. Faal Brillant, Hangin, Marcetti, Lehman, Bloudin, Mmes. Azel, Marsetti, Mmlles. Victorius Frank, Ulman, and others. Box book now open.

We presume that the theatre was underlet to the Ravels, and that Mr. Placide's actual loss will not be large.

vels, and that Mr. Placide's actual loss will not be large ils stock company, selected here, probably arrived at manager, Mr. W. H. Hamblin, eldest son of the lat manager, sailed from this port for New Orleans on the 5th

Col. Penton arrived in St. Louis on the 17th inst., and soon as his arrival was known he was called upon and greeted by hundreds of his fellow citizens. The St. Louis greeted by hundreds of his fellow citizens. The St. Louis Democrate says he looks in fine health, and manifests no abstement of that vigor which has been so remarkable a characteristic with him through life. His stay in St. Louis, we regret to add, will be but for a few days, as he will return to Washington during the coming week, in order to be ready for the opening of Congress. He was instituted to a public dinner at Lafayette, Indiana, on the lath inst., which he declined.

invited to a public dinner at Lafayette, Indiana, on the 15th inst, which he declined.

General Jockmus, lately Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German empire under the Lieutenant of the Empire, the Archause John, and formerly Commander-in-chief of the Turkish army in the Syrian campaign, and late General in the service of Her Most Catholic Majesty the Queen of Sugin during the Carllst civil war, arrived on the 17th inal- at Quebec, on a visit to Colonel Ermatinger, his old commade and nide-de-camp. The General is on his way to Europe, after having, since October, 1853, travelled round the world, visiting first India and China, and sailing from Ningpo to Eas Francisco on this continent. thence to Fanama and to New York, arriving there in the month of September last, where he was taken ill of the Fanama iever, from which he is now convalencent. The General leaves Montreal on the 20th, on a visit to Vajor tampbell, at St. Hilaire, and sails for Europe per steamer of the 22d inst.—Canada paper.

Laniel Uliman, American candidate for Governor of

New York, arrived at the Neil House, in Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th instant, en route for Cincinnati.

Charles Butterfield, the agent of the Mexican govern-ment, it is reported, has gone to Mexico. He left this

Hou. Linn Poyd has arrived at Philadelphia on his way to Washington. While at Columbus, thio, he was com-plimented with a supper by Governor Medill, at which Col. Allen, Col. Medary, Auditor Morgan, Secretary of State Trevitt, and a number of democrats of Ohio were present. This is a just compliment to a stern and ster-ling democrat.

Hon. John B. Thompson, of Kentucky, has arrived in Washington. Major General Scott arrived in Washington on Tuesday, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health.

ARRIVALS.

At the Union Place Hotel—T. J. Wood; Hon. J. O. Putnam, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. J. J. Codington, Westchaster; Hon. Saml. Bardeley, Utlea, N. Y.; Capt. Mackinson, R. N. Englan; Wm. Deirone, Baltimore; J. W. Dennison, N. Y.; E. (rafte, Boston; Rev. Peyton Galizer, Genova; George McLee d and lady, Toga county, N. Y.; Miss McCauley, Washington, D. C.; P. Randolph, Philadelphis; C. P. Wastington, D. C.; P. Randolph, Philadelphis; C. P. Wastington, M. Y.; Hon. Hiram Ketcham, N. Y.

Sanford, Bangor.

At the Prescott House—C. J. Bennett, St. John; J. Barnes, do.; J. F. Rogers, New York; C. E. Bowers, J. Boston; J. J. Hows do.; F. S. Billows, do.; J. F. Osgoodo,; C. R. Mills, Massachusetts; J. H. Yhelock, U. S. & F. H. James, New Jercey.

M. D., Boston.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—R. E. Jonks and family, Cuba; John Norris, Jr., Bristol; W. Bingham, Boston; E. S. Joyce, Yellow Springs, Ohio; A. B. Stone, Unicago; T. R. Morgan, Binghamton; J. W. Tompkins and son, White Plains; M. D. Waish, Rochester; Mr. Curtis and family, Wallingford, Samuel Petter, Boston; Hunry Pettes, do.; J. Fogg and lady, Cleveland, Charles Aoid, England; Mr. Woiting, Geneon; Mr. Waldo, Yonker; Allon Mource and family, dyracuse; L. Fisher, New Haven; Fredk, Vinton, St. Louis; John S. Irving, do.; Geo. H. Gordon, Marsachusetta; John S. Brown, Philadelphia; Chas. Wm. Carrell, do.; John S. Keyser, oc.; Mr. Noad, Montreal; C. H. Merrett, Troy; George Savory, Salem; Col. Glipin, St. Louis; Wm. R. Butts and lady, New York; Wm. Agnow, Philadelphia.

BEPARTURES.

For Charleston in the steamnip Nashville—E Molyneux, Miss S. F. Richards, Mrs Jos Whiden, S. W. Allen, J. H. Foster and lady, T. Middleton, Jr., J. E. Puinam, M. R. Blow, A. N. Cohen, W. H. Toupkins, Miss Forward, Mrs Sasard and in fant, Miss Doyley, I. M. Hand, C. Atkinson, Mrs T. M. Aristoll, I. H. G. M. H. M. S. Sasard and in fant, Miss Doyley, I. M. Hand, C. Atkinson, Mrs T. M. Aristoll, I. H. M. S. Col. Evering, J. L. Moses, lady, three children and nurse, Master S. Reid, Jesele Jones, Mrs Seavering and three children, Mrs Leviss, Mrs Baxter, Jao Atkinson; W. S. Gadeden, Lady, nurse and infant, R. Thomlinson, Isdy, two children and survant, Miss J. Hall, Mrs S. P. Nerris, Miss P. Palmer, D. L. Palmer, N. P. Sawyes, F. S. Teadway, W. H. Barnes, Mrs Gadeden, Child and infant, Capt C. O Bontelle, lady and two children, Thomas Parsonu, Thos Kins, C. Alberto, W. M. Eaglish, Wm. White, H. Wood, H. Rogers, D. Sheridan, J. I. Allen, R. James, J. Samman, T. Brunner, C. Dev, T. Burke, M. Hart, S. Bitterilok, E. Whiter, W. London, Dennis Coffee, H. Smart, N. Melle, and S. in the Steamstein, M. Laboman, Dr. J. Fullur, Mr.

London, Dennis Coffee, Il Smart, N melle, and Son a steerage, steerage, Savannah, in steemship Alabama—Dr J Fullmer, Me Piper, C D Buck, H Fink, J & Russ Jr, C Il Crandall, A J Aylsworth, A Alexander, E Card, A H Josup, M B Ketchum and servant, Dr Creig, A Kevell, E L Hackett, G F Brown and lady, Miss L N Oliver and servant, Mr Fogo, Mr Taylor, Miss Elliott, Miss P Elliott, Rev E A Stevens, lady and five children, W H Nichols and lady, Mrs F McGrogor, Miss F Joy, Miss Goodwin, W H Elliott, Mrs Geo F Elliott and servant, Mrs V de Parades, Miss F Pavedes and two servants, D Parades, D Parades, Geo Jones and servant, Mrs Hartstein and child, C B Cuthbert—S in the stoopage.

COMPTROLLER AND COMMIS

The President, E. C. Benedict, Esq., in the chair.
The Board met last evening. The principal subject
before them was a communication from the Board of
Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder,
Comptroller, the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to whom was submitted the estimates of the appropriations required by the Board of Education, as shown by the report made to the Supervisors, under chapter 386 of the laws of 1851, a duplicate of such estimate for 1855 having been placed in his hands by the

Clerk of the Board of Education for this purpose.

The Board have been furnished with a printed statement of an application to the Common Council, by the Clerk, on a call from the Comptroller, to know whether the estimates placed in his hands to be laid before the

the estimates placed in his hands to be laid before the Commissioners, embraced the deficiencies af 1854 as well as the sums required for 1855. To this the Clerk answered that it did not include a sum of \$198,001 96 required to make up a deficiency in the expenditures of 1854.

The Commissioners will consider the two statements as making up the appropriation which by the charter they are required to take into consideration.

The estimated appropriation for the year 1855, as given in report prepared for the Board of Supervisors, mounts to.

\$986,010 00 he deficiency of 1854, as shown in the re-

Collars.

In considering this question in regard to its connection with the taxa tion of the city, we cannot overlook the fact, that whilst the sum of \$131,808 48 is apportioned to the city from the State Treasury, the city is called on annually for the sum of \$225,000, which must be raised by tax, and paid over before the city can have the benefit of the \$131,808 48 referred to.

Showing an increase in one year of \$551,101 90

The item of \$42,000 for rebuilding house in

Houston street.

The item of \$10,000 for putting an addition of schoolhouse No. 7, in the tional story on schoolhouse No. 7, in the Tenth ward.—The item of \$14,000 for adding wings to houses in the Seventh ward.

.\$272,000 any ob-aggregate

APPLICATION FOR DEFICIENCIES RETURNED BY THE COUNCIL-

The application of the Board of Education made to the Common Council for \$198,091 96, to supply deficiencies, was returned to them.

On motion, the application was ordered to be returned to the Councilmen, accompanied by a letter from the

SNOW AND SLEIGHING.—Snow fell to the death of a foot in Worth, Jefferson county, N. Y., last week, and sleight were drawn out for the first time this scaops.

President.

After disposing of the ordinary routine business the Board adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock.